

# THE VALLEY TAN.

BY KIRK ANDERSON.

EIGHT DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 1.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1859.

NUMBER 12.

## THE VALLEY TAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY  
KIRK ANDERSON.

TERMS:  
Single copy for one year, \$8, invariably in  
advance.

### It Isn't All in Bringing Up.

It isn't all in "bringing up,"  
Let folks say what they will;  
To silver-scur a pewter cup,  
It will be pewter still.  
Even he of old, wise Solomon,  
Who said "train up a child,"  
If I mistake not, had a son  
Proved rattle-brained and wild.  
A man of mark, who fain would pass  
For lord of sea and land,  
May have the training of a son,  
And bring him up full grand;  
May give him all the wealth of lore,  
Of college and of school,  
But after all may make no more  
Than just a decent fool.  
Another raised by penury,  
Upon her bitter bread,  
Whose road to knowledge is like that  
The good to heaven must tread;  
He's got a spark of nature's light,  
He'll fan it to a flame,  
Till in its burning letters bright  
The world may read his name.  
If it were all in "bringing up,"  
In counsel and restraint,  
Some rascals had been honest men—  
I'd been myself a saint.  
Oh! it isn't all in "bringing up,"  
Let folks say what they will;  
Neglect may dim a silver cup—  
It will be silver still.

### A Soldier's Courtship.

Another marriage, which makes even  
stir than that of Malakoff, amongst  
certain set, has just been published—  
that of Colonel Charras, who is now in  
at Zurich. He is about to es-  
Mlle Mathilde Kestner, the  
daughter of the proprietor of chemical  
established at Thaum. The his-  
tory of the Colonel is rather *burlesque*  
in comparison with the interferences  
emperors and mighty potentates of  
earth, as in the case of that of his  
comrade Pelissier. The Colonel  
returning alone from an excursion  
in the neighborhood of Zurich, in the  
able and grotesque looking *patache*  
conveys travelers in search after  
nature in the environs of that quiet  
place. He had walked far before  
falling up with the *patache*, and had fallen  
fast asleep in spite of its hard sides  
and hard bound cushions. On awaken-  
ing, he found himself sitting opposite a  
young lady who had entered the *patache*  
during his slumber, and curiously enough  
fallen asleep likewise. Upon her  
lay an open volume, which the  
Colonel recognized at once as the His-  
tory of the revolution of February—  
the life of Col. Charras was just the  
place where the reader had opened it,  
and on awakening, the Colonel highly  
interested, entered easily into conversation  
concerning the men and events of that  
time. The young lady professed herself  
ardent admirer of the whole of the  
revolutionary party, particularly of Charras,  
incidents of whose career she declar-  
ed herself never weary of reading. The  
Colonel, much flattered of course, ven-  
ed to dispute with the young lady sev-  
eral questions upon which she was in-  
terested concerning the hero she sought to  
read with so much zeal.

The question of his personal appear-  
ance particularly, was one upon which  
she was of quite a different opinion from  
that of her companion, and concerning  
everything relating to his habits and  
manners of life, as she had her informa-  
tion from people who passed their whole  
existence with him—of course he must  
know, and could not therefore, accept  
the contradiction of an entire stranger.  
Hereupon the Colonel, completely beaten,  
was forced to silence—and merely  
looking at the book once more, as if to  
examine the date, he adroitly inserted  
his card, as if by way of marking the  
place. In a few moments more the  
young lady alighted at the iron gate of a  
*fabrique* close to Zurich, and the Col-  
onel, of course, deemed the acquaintance  
at an end. The next day he received  
a charming note from the fair *incognita*,  
who, full of shame and repentance, ex-  
cused herself for the apparent impertin-  
ence of which she had been guilty, in  
sustaining an opinion concerning her idol,  
against that of an evident friend of his,  
and begging him to pay her a visit, in  
order to give her an opportunity of recti-  
fying the impression which she must  
have produced in the *patache* by her  
obstinate *outrecuidance*. The Colonel  
needed no second invitation. Already  
charmed beyond expression, the delica-  
cy and the tact displayed in her note  
completely achieved the conquest of his  
heart, and he surrendered without con-  
dition.

The delight and astonishment of the  
fair Mathilde may be easily conceived  
when she learned that it was Colonel  
Charras in person, and no counterfeit,  
whose acquaintance she had made. So  
Cupid's wings fly fast at a certain peri-  
od of life, and as no time was to be lost,  
the marriage was fixed at once for the  
23rd of this month, the day on which  
the fair bride will attain her 25th birth-  
day.—[Court Journal.]

### LIFE.

The following beautiful illustration  
of life, is by the celebrated Bishop  
Heber:

Life bears on like the stream of a  
mighty river. Our boat at first glides  
gently down the narrow channel, through  
the playful murmurings of the little  
brook, and the windings of the grassy  
border. The trees shed their blossoms  
over our heads; the flowers on the brink  
seem to offer themselves to our young  
hands; we are happy in hope and we  
grasp eagerly at the beauties around us;  
but the stream hurries us on, and still  
our hands are empty.

Our course in youth and manhood is  
along a wider and deeper flood, and  
amid objects more striking and magnifi-  
cent—we are animated by the moving  
picture of enjoyment and industry which  
passes before us—we are excited at  
some short lived success, or depressed  
at some short lived disappointment. But  
our energy and dependence are in vain.  
The stream bears us on, and our joys  
and griefs are alike left behind us; we  
may be shipwrecked, but we cannot an-  
chor; our voyage may be hastened, but  
it cannot be delayed; whether rough or  
smooth the river hastens to its home,  
the roaring of the ocean is in our ears,  
and the tossing of its waves is beneath  
our heels—the lands lessen from our  
eyes, and the floods are lifted up around  
us—and the earth loses sight of us, and  
we take our last leave of its inhabitants;  
and of our further voyage there is no  
witness but the Eternal.

And do we still take so much anxious  
thought for our future days; when the  
days that have gone by, have so strange-  
ly and uniformly deceived? Can we so  
still set our hearts on the creatures of

God, when we find by sad experience  
that the Creator only is permanent?  
And shall we not rather lay aside every  
weight and every sin which does not  
easily beset us, and think of ourselves  
henceforth as wayfaring persons only,  
who have no abiding inheritance, but in  
the hope of a better world; and to whom  
that would be worse than hopeless, if it  
were not for the Lord Jesus Christ and  
the interest we have obtained in his  
mercy.

### Steam-Doctoring.

Those who knew the good old-fash-  
ioned and eccentric Mr. Morrisette, of  
Monroe County, will at once recognize  
the following as a "true bill." It is  
true to the letter, and "just like him."

Some years ago a bill was up before  
the Alabama Legislature for establish-  
ing a Botanical Medical College at We-  
tumpka. Several able speakers had  
made long addresses in support of the  
bill, when one Mr. Morrisette, from  
Monroe, took the floor. With much  
gravity, he addressed the House as fol-  
lows:

"Mr. Speaker, I can not support this  
bill unless assured that a distinguished  
friend of mine is made one of the pro-  
fessors. He is what that college wishes  
to make for us, a regular root doctor,  
and will suit the place exactly. He be-  
came a doctor in two hours, and it only  
cost him \$20 to complete his education.  
He bought a book, sir, and read the  
chapter on fevers, and that was enough.  
He was called to see a sick woman once;  
so he tucked his book under his arm, and  
off he went. She was a very sick wo-  
man indeed, and he felt her wrist, look-  
ed in her mouth, and then turning to  
the husband, asked solemnly if he had a  
sorrel sheep. 'Why no; I never heard  
of such a thing,' said the man. 'Well,  
there is such things,' said the doctor,  
nodding his head knowingly. 'Have  
you got a sorrel horse, then?' 'Yes,'  
said the man, 'I drove him to the mill  
this morning.' 'Well,' said the doctor,  
'he must be killed immediately, and  
some soup made of him for your wife.'  
The woman turned her head away, and  
the astonished man inquired 'if some-  
thing else would not do for the soup; the  
horse was worth a hundred dollars, and  
was all the one he had?' 'No,' said the  
doctor, 'the book says so, and if you  
don't believe it I will read it to you:  
'Good for fevers—sheep sorrel or horse  
sorrel.' There, sir, 'Why, doctor,'  
said the man and his wife, 'it don't  
mean a sorrel sheep or horse, but —'  
'Well, I know what I am about,' in-  
terrupted the doctor; 'that's the way we  
doctors read it, and we understand it.'  
Now," continued the speaker, amidst  
the roars of the House, "unless my sor-  
rel doctor can be one of the professors,  
I must vote against this bill."

The blow most effectually killed the  
bill, it is needless to state.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.—One of  
our exchanges says: "The wife crop of  
Gasconade County, Mo., this year is es-  
timated at twenty-five thousand galls."  
The wine crop was referred to, but  
twenty-five thousand galls will make a  
good crop of wines notwithstanding.  
The Hartford Times, noticing the death  
of an editor, says: "He was a high wind-  
ed gentleman, and a pungent writer."  
Perhaps he was a stump-speaker of the  
high-winded school of oratory. A Lo-  
coloco editor says: "The Democracy are  
licked like a band of brothers," in-  
stead of linked, and another says: "We  
have met the enemy, and we are theirs!"  
Types play sad pranks.—Louisville  
Journal.

### PRINCIPLE.

Though a person may perform a good  
act, or utter a noble sentiment, from the  
spontaneity of his good nature, we would  
sooner trust, for all emergencies, the  
person who acts and utters well from  
deliberate forethought. Generous im-  
pulses are admirable, but he who is  
governed by impulse habitually, is as  
liable to do unintentional wrong as un-  
intentional good—though his after-  
thought may condemn his wrong doing.  
Not so with him who, desiring to do  
good, always considers that he does, and  
is governed by a careful estimate of re-  
sults. His actions are the unfailing  
fruit of conscientious motives, and though  
thereby sometimes less flattering to his  
vanity, being less noticed by the world,  
they cannot but continually add to his  
dignity of character and peace of mind.  
A life regulated by principle has the  
consistency of a plan, and its whole is  
necessarily more harmonious, perfect  
and beautiful, than one spent under the  
spur of impulse. Indeed, if the entire  
acts of an impulsive life were good, they  
would reflect less credit than an equal  
measure of acts inspired by principle—  
for action, strictly judged, takes its moral  
and merit from the intention that origi-  
nated it. Moved by passionate impulse,  
one may purpose harm and yet do good;  
it is the purpose, therefore, and not the  
result, that must be credited to the actor.  
The good done upon principle is never  
thus done accidentally or unintentionally.  
The doer has a clear motive and  
knows just what he is doing. He acts,  
too, not like the man of impulse, per-  
haps, solely because the act is self-plea-  
surable, but because it is right and good  
in itself. He cannot be true to his con-  
victions and act otherwise. As "order  
is Heaven's first law," so principle is  
the chart and compass of such a man.  
With all, and especially with the young,  
it is a matter of the first moment to sub-  
jugate impulse and cultivate principle.  
Where virtuous principle is the law of  
life, all is well—or if failing thereby  
sometimes in our temporal purposes and  
desires, we shall have the solid reward  
of "a conscience void of offense."

I'D RATHER CARRY IT.—Going from  
market the other day, we observed a  
very small boy who gave no special in-  
dication, by dress or face, of other than  
ordinary sensations or training in life,  
carrying a basket that was so heavy as  
nearly to bear him down beneath it.  
We observed, "my boy you have a  
heavy load." "Yes," said he, "but I'd  
rather carry it than mother should. The  
remark was one of a nature we love to  
hear; but we do not know that we  
should have thought enough of it to  
have chronicled it, had we not seen  
across the street a highly accomplished  
young lady playing the piano, while her  
mother was washing the windows. We  
have no reason for forestalling the re-  
flections and comparisons of our readers  
on these facts.—Wheeler Gazette.

The New Orleans Picayune says  
that there are hundreds of young men  
in that city who can not get employment,  
and dissuades all from venturing there  
who have not previously secured posi-  
tions. On the other hand, there is a  
great scarcity of seamen, and several  
vessels have been detained for days for  
want of a crew.

CONVICTED.—Henry C. Tomlinson,  
for the murder of his brother-in-law,  
Thomas Estes, in Scott County, on the  
15th of September last, was tried last  
week, found guilty of man-slaughter,  
and sentenced to the Penitentiary for  
six years.

RAISING TURKEYS.—I propose giv-  
ing my mode of raising turkeys. It is  
my opinion that farmers can raise a  
pound of fowl easier and cheaper than a  
pound of pork. Heretofore I have been  
unfortunate in raising turkeys, but this  
season I adopted a different mode—a  
plan of my own invention—by which I  
have been very successful. Others may  
have adopted the same course, but not  
to my knowledge.

Young turkeys are apt to die before  
they attain to the age of three weeks.—  
I came to the conclusion that the fatality  
among them was caused by vermin, heavy  
feed, and cold, damp weather. My  
method, this season has been this:—  
Take the eggs of the first laying and  
set under hens; the second laying let  
the turkeys hatch. Two or three days  
before hatching, sprinkle the nest and  
the fowls themselves with sulphur.—  
When the young were hatched I took a  
little sulphur, gunpowder and lard,  
mixed, and greased their heads and  
necks to keep off the vermin while the  
young brooded. If it does not remain  
on, in eight or ten days put on another  
coat.

Mode of Feeding.—I took equal quan-  
tities of wheat bran and Indian meal,  
and wet with sour milk, or lapped milk,  
with a good lot of fine-cut sheaves once  
in two or three days in with it, and feed  
them till a month or six weeks old; then  
lessen the bran. Feed them early in  
the morning to keep them from ram-  
bling in the dew.

Such has been my method of feeding  
and management, and I have lost but  
two out of forty hatched. Ducks man-  
aged in the same way—lost three, by  
accidental causes out of thirty-five  
hatched. One only died while young.  
Chickens in like manner, with greased  
heads and sulphured nests—lost three  
in about sixty. This is my mode and  
my success.—Prairie Farmer.

REMARKABLE DWARF.—A dwarf  
named Richebourg, who was only twen-  
ty-three and a half inches high, had  
just died in the Rue du Four St. Ger-  
main, Paris, aged ninety. He was  
when young, in the service of the Duch-  
ess d'Orleans, mother of King Louis  
Philippe, with the title of "butler,"  
but he performed none of the duties of  
the office. After the first revolution  
broke out he was employed to convey  
dispatches abroad, and for that purpose  
was dressed as a little baby, the dis-  
patches being concealed in his cap, and  
a nurse being made to carry him. For  
the last twenty-five years he lived in the  
Rue du Four, and during all that time  
never went out. He had a great repug-  
nance to strangers, and was alarmed  
when he heard the voice of one, but in  
his own family he was very lively and  
cheerful in conversation. The Orleans  
family allowed him a pension 3,000f.

MARRIED A SQUAW.—A Kentuckian  
has been marrying a Kickapoo squaw.  
At Shawnee, K. T., on Wednesday even-  
ing, the 10th instant, by Rev. Mr. Spen-  
cer, Jonathan Gore, Esq., formerly of  
Nelson County, Ky., to Miss Sallie,  
daughter of Charles Blue Jacket, U. S.  
Interpreter.

GREAT SHOOTING.—The President  
of one of the best managed Banks in  
Essex County had great luck on a gun-  
ning expedition last week. He started  
from home after breakfast, and returned  
in season to dine with his family. Dur-  
ing the forenoon he shot and secured  
sixty-four eider ducks.

There are said to be twelve mil-  
lions of dollars of claims docketed  
against Mexico in the State Depart-  
ment.







...at the time, and of their religious...ents have engaged...out upon the...ey may make...

...the strong link...together; the...of man's future...successful adoption...hopes of celestial...

...stances what...redulity?

...h, we may justly...and mystery with...to be shrouded in...urch. Pres. R. R...ret News, page 2...know something...est? "O, I have...ment that I have...know how to do...know millions...tell his wife, will...kingdom; never...bc. it is impossi...O of same vol...ch the rest of the...it as a witness...read between an...undertakes to mak...territory to clai...m the earth...

...and three hundred...an whip out the...discern in part...real sentiments...they are so com...y admitted in a...Br. Heber says...of his sermons...wards here and...music from min...and false notio...are read by ten...Members of the...those Journals of...r. Watt: they ha...ete them, and go...and they know al...ays keep them fr...at she would belie...

...ld believe that we...e church by stran...oyed by the mos...selected from the...till we are bound...and then to be...and pitchforks?...correspondent to...h he comes to use...signature of Truth...le whether they...extension of a protectorate over the bor...States of Mexico, and to protecting the...nit routes over the isthmus. On all these...atters, the President, I think, expresses the...t flagrant and un...ular view. So, also, with respect to the...laws, both of the...for the admission of new States, as laid...in his well-timed remarks on the Kan...subject; and relative to the improvement...our national defenses. The reports ac...panying the Message, meet with similar...eral favor, and the several recommenda...of the Secretaries will have no little...eight with Congress. You will perceive...

...at the Secretary of War alludes rather...kingly to a portion of our community...ow just these animadversions may be I...not, of course, know personally; but they...e fully borne out by the reports which...ch us at this distant point from the scene...aking every allowance for the exaggera...of biased and prejudiced minds, we are...strained to regard the adherents of Mor...onism in a most unfavorable light. The...ers, we look upon as impostors, whose...sensibilities have been deadened by...bition; and the people, for the most part...being deluded and deceived. For my own...rt I would this were otherwise, inasmuch...the enterprise, energy and perseverance...they have evinced, is highly worthy of laud...ion. Truly, it was no unimportant task...penetrate the vast solitudes of Utah, and...and a city in that almost inaccessible wil...ness. The industry was worthy a better...ect than the foundation of system of theo...y, so utterly at variance with the univer...ally acknowledged laws of right and wrong...I may be offending, through this indul...in animadversions against those, who...form a portion of your patronizing...s. I do not mean to do so, by any...ans, but simply to express what are the...rent opinions at this point.

...Of course, Congress has not transacted...business yet. They have been in session...two days, having adjourned over yester...until to-morrow, in order to give the...aker, your friend, Colonel Orr, time to...the standing committees. On the first...of the session an effort was made by Mr.

...es are severely pun...the people of Utah...ed from a chain...at crimes of the...are perpetrated...and whether the...nt, it matters not...pity are stifled...e dare question the...

...affray between...e death of one, i...elaborate comm...e Deseret News...e revolting fate...the hands of a b...first syllable fr...at a shooting aff...is heralded to the...modern civiliza...of the Territo...thin a stone's-th...they lived, and...mute as death, o...of his notice? I...incendiary can...Zion at the dea...summary, brutal p...r crimes of whic...ted, or perhaps...are houses torn...and men's propert...r groups and la...at the work of d...ngle note of dis...ret News and...work of Danites...

...es are severely pun...the people of Utah...ed from a chain...at crimes of the...are perpetrated...and whether the...nt, it matters not...pity are stifled...e dare question the...

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Dewart, of Penn., to introduce a resolution looking to the increase of the tariff. This was even before the receipt of the Message. The House refused to suspend the rules, by a vote of yeas 98, nays 106, two thirds being required, you remember. You will admit that this vote apparently betrays a strong tariff sentiment in the House, and the protectionists are greatly encouraged by it. They contend that they will be able to pass a protective tariff during the session. On the second day, an effort was made in the House to kill off a bill, lying over from last session, providing for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It did not succeed, the vote being 102 against laying it on the table, to 87 in favor. This treaty you know allows England, or any other nation, to make what terms they can with the Central American States; provided, always, that the United States is to enjoy precisely the same facilities; and that no nation is to attempt to acquire possession of any portion of the Isthmian territory by conquest, or purchase, unless the consent of all parties be first obtained. Ever since and before the treaty was made, England has held the Mosquito province on the Isthmus; and refused to surrender it, notwithstanding the constant admonitions and reprehensions of our Government. She contended that the terms of treaty were not retrospective, and as she held the province prior to its existence, she persisted in holding it still. The object of Congress is to abrogate that treaty, compel England to relinquish her claim on the Mosquito country, and restore the Monroe doctrine, which forbids the nations of this continent to form alliances with European powers, unless by the general consent of neighboring nations. This should have been our policy always, and would have been, most likely, but that we have had just enough Whig administrations to thwart the true interests of the country. The opposition would now throw away this Isthmus, just as the country North of Washington Territory, to the latitude of 54 degrees 40 minutes was thrown away; and swear that it is not worth having. But I forget that I am talking to people away out in Utah, who probably feel no interest in the subject.

Yesterday, general consent being obtained in the House to introduce bills and resolutions from the territories, the call was made, and Mr. Otero, New Mexico, introduced bills for the completion of military roads from Fort Union to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and from Taos to Santa Fe; and for making a grant of lands in New Mexico, Kansas and Missouri, to aid in the construction of railroads; Mr. Bernhisel introduced resolutions instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of refunding to the Territory of Utah the expense incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in 1853; also, to inquire into the expediency of constructing a military road from Bridger's Pass to Great Salt Lake City; also, that the Committee on Territories inquire into the expediency of making a small appropriation to increase the territorial libraries. Mr. Stevens introduced bills for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Abercrombie, on the Red River of the North, to Seattle, on Puget's Sound, and for the survey of the Upper Missouri and Columbia rivers. All these matters were referred to the appropriate committees, and from what I know of the objects and of the general sentiment of Congress relative thereto, I am almost confident they will meet with favor, except that looking to the refunding of moneys to your territorial authorities. In view of the heavy expense to the country of fitting out an expedition to Utah, to quell rebellion there, it hardly seems fair that the country should be called on to pay any such claim, and Congress will not be in a humor to allow it just now, at any rate.

Lieut. Beale, who is constructing a road from Fort Smith via Albuquerque to the Rio Colorado del West, is the object of great solicitude here, on account of the reported hostile attitude of the Indians along his route. It was rumored that he had already encountered no little trouble from the Camanches, but this is now contradicted by positive information through a member of his party who has already returned home. He has two companies of cavalry for an escort, and his own company is fifty strong, yet, as he is to traverse the country of the warlike Mojave and Navajo Indians, the War Department has seen fit to order Gen. Clark to send him two other companies from the California side, for his protection. Both these last named tribes are said to be very troublesome. As I have sent you about all the news current, I will wind up by adding that I have transferred numerous articles from the "Valley Tan" to the Star, and hope you will give me a chance to do it again. I will send you the Star, if you can afford to reciprocate by sending your twenty-five cent sheet in exchange; and you shall hear again from me. If you publish this, please to sign me by the old familiar name,

Gen. Walker "turned up" again on last Tuesday, in about as sudden and mysterious a manner as he disappeared on the 20th ult. The Grand Jury occupied the whole of Tuesday and a portion of Wednesday in his examination. What was elicited from him is of course unknown to outsiders; but it has leaked out that he answered fully as much as was expected, bearing severely upon the "misstatements of facts" in the proclamation of the President and also in the recent charge of Judge Campbell to the jury.

Col. Bruno Von Natzmer, who was at the head of the Commissary Department of the Walker-Nicaraguan army, and who has been here among the emigrants during the past month, was required to "declare his intentions" on Wednesday.

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Nor could our government itself look calmly upon an exercise of force; by European powers for the regulation of affairs in the central portions of our continent. It has given abundant earnest of its own purpose to repress illicit excursions from its own shores against the peace of the Central American States, and even overstepped the limits of constitutional and international law in arresting, at one time, on the shore and within the limits of the local jurisdiction there, an illegal expedition of this sort; but it is hardly probable that it would look with complacency upon an interference on the part of any European power in the local affairs of Central America, for the purpose of protecting its feeble governments from assaults of our people, which we have given every proof that we will prevent by all legal and constitutional means at our command. There would arise not merely the ethical question whether the particular act of the foreign government were justified in morals, but the great political question whether European governments should be allowed to interfere for the regulation of affairs upon the American continent.

It is in this view that the otherwise trifling event of the sailing of a few "emigrants" from our shores on a professedly "peaceful" enterprise, really possesses a momentous importance. It is not to be denied that the efforts which have been going on for some time to recruit and embark such an expedition have given our government a great deal of annoyance; and it is for this reason that it has employed every means it was clothed with by the law to baffle and defeat the expedition. We do not suppose any one fears that, if unmolested by third parties, the "emigrants" would do any very great harm to anybody else than themselves in carrying out their project; but it was in view of the serious political crisis which they might bring on between our government and European Powers, if they should be intercepted by European war vessels on their way, or arrested by European forces on the territory of Nicaragua, that these efforts were made by our government.

It must be confessed that the endeavors of the government to avoid such a crisis as may now be brought on have not been as fully sustained by public sentiment in the Gulf States as it had good reason to expect that they would. If there is any region of the Union more directly and profoundly interested in the preservation of the peace of the world—especially of the peace between this country and England and France—it is the region composed of the cotton growing States. It is quite natural that Louisiana, largely interested in a sugar monopoly, should look with indifference upon war and the suspension of a commerce which brings vast quantities of foreign sugar into competition with her own; but it is almost inexplicable that the cotton States of the Gulf, so far from endeavoring to repress the filibuster movement, should have so openly and actively encouraged it.

It was the duty of the administration, under the imperative requirements of the laws standing upon our statute books—which the cotton States have made no effort to repeal—to use all lawful means in its power to repress this movement; and, added to this imperative mandate of the law, there was every thing in the diplomatic aspects of the case to extort from the administration all the exertions it could put forth to defeat the whole scheme. Unmistakeably encouraged, however, in the cotton States, the very States which it may affect most suddenly, intensely and injuriously, a portion of the expedition has got off, not large enough, indeed, to effect any design it may have in Central America; but large enough to bring about the very political crisis which our government has been deprecating so continually and so anxiously.

It is to be hoped, however, that our own naval vessels may yet succeed in intercepting the fugitive Susan, bringing her back to our ports, and preserving this filibuster question still longer as a purely domestic one in our policy. Upon the vigilance of our officers in the waters of the Gulf, may depend in a great measure, the peace of the world. Let us hope that our little fleet in those waters will be fortunate enough signally to illustrate on this occasion the importance of an efficient and patriotic navy to the preservation of peace between nations.

Rich gold diggings have been found between the Arkansas river and the South Platte, paying four dollars to the pan.

A Touch of Reality and a Bit of Romance.

H. B. S. Williams, of Hickory Springs, Fayette county, Tennessee, sent the following interesting communication to the Memphis Avalanche on the 12th inst:

"On one of those cold, rainy nights just passed, a couple of sprightly and hardy-looking little Yankee boys, barefooted, badly clad, and without budget, about eleven and thirteen years of age, calling themselves John and Thomas Anderson, brothers, all the way from the North, came to my residence in search, as they said of a home and work, and readily finding both, they are now with me, the happiest little fellows you ever saw."

Their story is full of adventures as it is affecting. They hail from the town of Patterson, New Jersey, and say they are factory boys, and orphans, and their father died a long time ago, and their mother nearly two years since, leaving them working in a cotton factory, without friends or relations thereabouts—having no brothers and an only sister, Martha, who married one Frederick Green, of whom they have heard nothing for a long time, and know not where they are; that about two months since, being badly treated, they struck out South, without a cent of money, and worked their way along, assisted by railroad conductors, and steamboat captains, until reaching Memphis, where they tarried but a little while, starting out on foot on the track of the Memphis & Ohio railroad, which they followed to the Wythe depot, and meeting there a small negro boy of mine, who, hearing their story, politely, and in the spirit of true Southern hospitality, invited them along with him to his master's house.

The accounts these little fellows give of themselves I believe to be true; and they are welcomed in the South—to my home, shall have my protection, and an open and aided future. It has been suggested that, they are runaway Northern apprentices; and by this discovery of their whereabouts, a requisition, or something of the sort, will be attempted. To this I will take occasion to declare in advance, that in such an event, I will resist at all hazards and to the last extremity the fugitive-slave law, if sought to be enforced for the reclamation of the poor enslaved factory boys of the North, who fled South for freedom and friends. My little black slave Lee, who brought the fellows to my door, will doubtless find some under-ground railroad for their escape, should danger threaten."

DEATH OF AN ARMY OFFICER.—The War Department has received information of the death of Captain James N. Caldwell, of the first infantry, on the 6th instant, at St. Anthony, Minnesota.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.—Recruiting for the army of the United States has been so brisk this fall that it has been decided to discontinue enlisting at Buffalo, New Haven and several other important stations in various States. The applications being more numerous than the service requires, the recruiting officers are enabled to select a better class of men than can be secured when there is an active demand for soldiers.

DEATH OF AN ARMY OFFICER.—Brevet Col. John L. Smith, major corps of engineers, U. S. A., died at his residence in the city of New York on the evening of the 13th inst.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.—Mr. Secretary Cobb has re-issued \$1,100,000 of the Treasury notes received in payment of customs and other public dues. Messrs. Riggs & Co., of Washington, get \$800,000, the remaining \$300,000 is awarded to several brokers in New York. Messrs. Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, Hoffman & Co., Trevon & Colgate, all to carry 4 1-2 per cent. interest.

The notes are to run twelve months from date. The gold is now depositing at the Sub-Treasurer's office.

MOUNT VERNON HOTEL, AT CAMP FLOYD, UTAH TERRITORY. CHARLES HARRISON, PROPRIETOR.

TRAVELERS and boarders can always be accommodated with the best of market affords, and neat and comfortable apartments. F. S. Farmers will be paid the highest cash price for all kinds of country produce.

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